Business Notices.

There are even druggists who will substi because they can get them for less money and make a larger profit. CARL H. SCHULTZ, 430-444 1st Ave., N. Y.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-General MacArthur's command was reported as resting at Malolos, and the plans of the insurgents were only conjectural. postpone dissolution, hoping for fin from private capital in this country. from private capital in this country. —— The Pope's general health is reported to be good, and the wound caused by the operation has almost entirely healed. —— A German expedition has entirely healed. — A German expedition has been sent to I-Chau, in the Province of Shan-Tung, but it is not intended to annex territory. — The Marchand expedition from Fashoda arrived at the capital of Abyssinia. — A Parisian was shot and killed on the Bois de Boulogne by a man who mistook him for President Loubet.

DOMESTIC .- The Army Beef Court of Inquiry heard testimeny from several surgeons, most of whom thought that the troops had not been made sick by the use of canned beef. —— The Navy Department received a report on the fighting in The state-Samoa from Admiral Kautz. ment of Treasury operations for March showed a considerable surplus of receipts over expendi-tures and a decrease in the public debt. The delegates of the Cuban Assembly left Washington, having failed to secure any increase in the amount to be paid to the insurgent army.— The Rev. Dr. van Dyke delivered an address on "Culture and Dewedelivered and address on "Culture and Dewedelivered and address on "Culture and Dewedelivered and "Culture and Democracy" at versity. —— The Detroit Comr Council appointed a committee to purchase and street railways of the city under

CITY.-Stocks were strong and active. Ten persons were injured in a collision between the Hamilton ferryboat Pierrepont and the iron tug Argus; the captain of the tug was arrested.

— Four members of the committee to investigate the city departments were in town; igate the city departments were in town;
Mazet said the investigation was to be a
one and uncontrolled; Tammany showed
ence of fear. Business men continue fair one and uncontrolled; evidence of fear. —— Bus to discuss the Clearing I to discuss the Clearing House ruling as to charges on out-of-town checks. ——Sentiment charges on out-of-town checks. — Sentiment seemed to be developing against the acceptance of the offer of the Metropolitan by the Rapid Transit Board. — Four more bodies were taken from the ruins of the Windsor Hotel. — The bodies of 71st Regiment men brought from Cuba on the transport Crook were escorted to the armory by the regiment and will be burled to-day. — The funeral of Valentine Seaman was held at St. Thomas's — Wrs. Beaman was held at St. Thomas's. — Mrs. Martha B. Stevens died at Castle Point, Ho-

A SUBJECT FOR INQUIRY.

The legislative investigation into the abuses of our city government is not to be confined to the Police Department. And with good reason. Any exposure of corruption to have the best results should go at the real forces of corruption, not stop at the minor instruments. No doubt the police force is demoralized. It has been a frequent complaint in some central parts of the city that patrolmen could not be found and that lives and property were left unprotected. Everybody knows that vice openly flourishes, and if it does not pay for the privflege it is difficult to explain its toleration by the police. The report that a large corruption fund has been extorted from members of the force appears to rest on the testimony to Governor Roosevelt of the contributors themselves. But the corruption in the Police Department is, after all, only a symptom of the disease. We have rascals in blue coats simply because bigger rascals in black coats sit in an uptown club and plan wholesale systems of robbery and blackmail. When the masters steal of course the underlings will steal also. If we want to stop the stealing we must strike at

There are plenty of incidents for investigation ready to the hands of the Assembly committee if it desires to reveal the real workings of our government. Take, for instance, the recent campaign of the city officials against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. There is talk of asking Mr. George Gould to tell the story of that transaction. We wish he would, but have little expectation of his doing so. The presidents of great corporations do not often reveal the details of their dealings with politicians to relieve the property they guard from blackmail. The ways of politics are too uncertain. They may tell on a politician without securing future freedom from him. It is more often wisdom to suffer in silence rather than risk provoking further depredations. Nevertheless, an inquiry into the Manhattan Elevated case might be worth while. It is admitted that there was trouble over the refusal of the elevated railroad officials to let Mr. Croker fasten his compressed-air tubes to their structure. It is said, too, that there was trouble over Manhattan stock speculations of Mr. Croker and his friends. would be interesting to know about that. What the public does know is that after years of the greatest friendship for the Manhattan Elevated Cempany Tammany suddenly turned against it and began a campaign of bitter persecution. A year ago there was nothing too good for Mr. Gould and his associates in the eyes of the having made a specific proposition which, in Tammany leaders. Almost in a night they changed, and the elevated structure was ordered out of the Battery, where Tammany established and long protected it. Threats were made to condemn the tracks, stop the trains in general discussion of the subject. We are and cut off all the earnings of the company from newsstands and advertisements. Then and pertinent opinions which the company canthe attack ceased as suddenly as it began. The elevated railroad goes on running trains as of old. The same abuses that Tammany had already been expressed by many intelligent citi-

correct still flourish. tivity? Perhaps the Assembly committee can sponsible source in such a form as to command find out. Did Mr. Gould save Mr. Croker from | general interest and stimulate criticism. And it his Wall Street losses? Rumor has it that the 1s a great satisfaction to feel that the Commis-Tammany line of "shorts" was taken care of, sion is composed of alert, sagacious and pru-Was that indulgence the price of peace? Was dent men, of large practical experience and in-

the desire for it the cause of war? Perhaps the Assembly committee can find out. Certainly if it can it should do so. If every local corporation is to be at the mercy of politicians, and must undertake to recoup them for all their losses from speculating in its stocks, it is about time we learned the fact. The feudal lords of the Middle Ages had a habit of levying tribute on business somewhat after this fashion, but in a much cruder way. Let us find out if our nominal theories of government have been abolished and we have a rule of robber barons fastened upon us.

AFTER MALOLOS.

The capture of Malelos has been followed by the flight of what is left of Aguinaldo's army to the inland hills, closely followed by our victorious troops. The flight was first to Calumpit, which is northwest of Malolos and further inland. In fact, it is not on the coast at all, but ten miles back. Yesterday our troops pressed on almost to that place, and found that another evacuation had taken place. The rebels are now said to be some miles east or northeast of Calumpit, at the foot of the hills. That means that they have abandened the railroad line and the coast, and have fled to the interior. That is exactly what the most competent observers long ago predicted they would do. It may mean a prolonged campaign against mere raiders and bandits, but it equally means that serious organized resistance to the Government is at or near its end. Cut off from the coast, the Tagals will soon be without supplies. They are reported to have, or to have had, a manufacory of ammunition somewhere. It will not take long to find and to capture or destroy it. Such an establishment cannot be carted to the hills on muleback, nor can it readily be duplicated. And without ammunition the rebels will

The effect of these operations must be disastrous to Aguinaldo's prestige among the natives, even among his own tribe of Tagals. He has never enjoyed any large measure of confidence. But when he boasted of his ability to sweep the Yankees into the sea within thirty days many of the natives were dazzled by the brilliancy of his words and were inclined to follow him in so glorious a campaign. Now that he has so lamentably failed to make good a single one of his valinglorious promises, and is a routed fugitive, native opinion of him must be revised, and the millions who are inclined to go with the winning side will give allegiance to the power that is showing itself to be irresistible. The best of information has all along been to the effect that only a few of the inhabitants of the Philippines really sympathized, on principle, with Aguinaldo's revolt. It is impossible in present circumstances that their number should increase. It is inevitable that it will rapidly decrease.

It will not escape observation, either, that another set of prophecies has come to grief, as well as Aguinaldo's. It was said a little while ago that our troops could not fight nor even live in that climate, that they would not know how to conduct a campaign in so strange a country, that they would thus be at a serious disadvantage and would suffer serious losses at the hands of the natives. Nothing of the sort has occurred. Our troops have made themselves just as much at home there as on our own West ern plains, and have not met with a single vexing problem. They have conducted themselves with the valor in battle and the moderation in peace that were to be expected of all who wore the American uniform. And while their foes have been unworthy of their steel they have yet added, by their mastery over strange conditions and unused ways, fresh laurels to the American Army's wreath of fame. There have been individual instances of gallantry equal to | tail, his political ambition. He does not wish, any in the boasted days of chivalry, and there have been actions in mass comparable with those on any field in all the history of our wars. There can be no loyal American who does not think more highly of his fatherland for the work It has undertaken in civilizing the dark places puppet. He would magnify the Presidential of the earth, and not one who does not the more and slightly warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 36, average, 40%.

A USEFUL DISCUSSION.

In a letter to Mr. Orr, chairman of the Rapid Transit Commission, Mr. Stuyyesant Fish cites the experience of the Illinois Central Railroad Company (of which he is president) in handling its local and suburban traffic as an indication of various possibilities and requirements of underground transportation in New-York. Mr. Fish makes several interesting suggestions which the Commission may be expected to consider attentively, and at least two of which are likely to find favor with the public. It has already been noted that the Metropolitan managers, while ready to agree that express trains in the projected tunnels shall run over the entire route below Ninety-sixth st, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and for at least two miles below Forty-second-st, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, offers no guarantee as to the speed of local trains. Mr. Fish considers this a serious defect in the programme, and one which the Commission should require the company to cure. Another recommendation, which has a certain delightful air of novelty about it as coming from a high railroad official, is put as follows by Mr.

Let me also suggest that the tunnel company be required to find a seat for each passenger. This can be done. It was done, with few and rare exceptions, all throughout the summer of 1863 in our World's Pair trains. It is done daily on the London underground railways—indeed, all English railways, with rare exceptions on all Engish railways, with rare exceptions. The use of side-loading cars makes this possible, and it was largely from my experience while travelling abroad that I insisted on the use of that form of car for that special service. It also has the merit of economy of space by giving a much greater senting capacity in proportion to length of train, and consequently of platform. The latter will prove a vital consideration to the The latter will prove a vital consideration to the

It has always been contended by transportation managers in New-York and pretty generally conceded by the travelling public that, in the first place, it was practically impossible to furnish a seat to every passenger, and that, in the second place, the p-ople would rebel at such a restriction of their freedom. So far as surface and elevated roads are concerned under present conditions, there may be some warrant for both hypotheses; but if an underground service can be operated on the opposite principle with great advantage to the company we are willing to run the risk of its proving offensive to the public, and we earrestly commend Mr. Fish's suggestion to the careful consideration of the Com-

It has been rather superciliously represented in some quarters that, the Metropolitan people the unwise words of Mr. Vreeland, can be "either taken or left," and the Commission having asked for additional powers, without which it can do nothing, there is no present advantage wholly unable to adopt that view. Interesting not afford to disdain, and which we have no idea the Commission considers valueless, have so lately discovered and was filled with zeal to | zens besides Controller Cole, and Mr. Fish. Let the debate proceed freely. It is a great advan-What is the reason of this mysterious lines | tage to have a proposition submitted from a re-

corruptible integrity, who are anxious to obtain | Christ. But many to-day recognize His prenew light from every direction and competent to protect the public welfare at all points.

NOW FOR AN EASY START.

The season for outdoor sports in this latitude is just at hand. College crews took to the water in a tentative way some weeks ago. Baseball pines are already letting the kinks out under rather warmer skies than ours, and golf links, tennis courts and bicycle paths will soon be devoted to their several uses by hosts of eager occupants. The coming of genial weather has seldom been more impatiently awaited, for the winter which we hope it is now safe to speak of in the past tense has been unusually dismal and forbidding, at least from the point of view of those who always expect to take much pleasure out-of-doors between November and April. Even the conscientious lovers of fresh air and exercise who are in the habit of walking between home and office when no other way of dispelling the humors of the blood and vapors of the mind is open to them have found pedestrianism hard and rather cheerless work during the greater part of the winter, owing to the condition of the atmosphere and especially of Mc-Cartney's sidewalks. And so the approach of spring is extraordinarily welcome in this year

But it is desirable to remember that in a multitude of cases the deprivation which makes coming opportunities so alluring likewise makes their careless enjoyment at the opening of the season somewhat dangerous. The physical system needs a toning up in order that it may not break down under exertion which would scarcely be felt after even a short period of regular exercise. The bicycle rider who gayly starts to 'do a century" before he has "limbered up" his muscles by a good many shorter runs is likely to regret his imprudence all summer. The golf enthustast for whom thirty-six holes are not quite enough in midsenson will do well to stop with eighteen for some weeks to come. Muscles which have lost their elasticity require to be treated with great consideration until they have regained it. That is a fact which baseball players, for example, who make their living out of the game, are not allowed to forget by managers who know their business. A spring sprain hangs on with a persistence all its own, and amateurs who are looking for pleasure, not profit, in athletic pursuits ought to be as sensible as the professionals are compelled to be.

The wise course is to make an easy start, treat a debilitated bedy tenderly, stop a long way short of exhaustion every time, and so gradually develop a physical condition which is capable of responding even to an extreme de-

M. DEROULEDE'S IDEA.

The name of M. Paul Déroulède has not hitherto been one to conjure with in this country. He has been regarded as a fanatic, a revolutionist, an enemy of the republic. Four weeks ago The Tribune published a sketch of ' and life. his career and translations of a number of his poems, which showed him to have been a good soldler and to be a writer of no little ability. The unknown quantity in his personal equation has hitherto been his political programme. Its value has been variously estimated, with various degrees of accuracy or inaccuracy. In the interest of correct information, as well as of justice to M. Déroulède himself, it is gratifying to be able to give his own estimate, which, as we shall see, differs widely and radically from the common one,

In another part of to-day's paper we publish a couple of letters from M. Déroulède, in which he sets forth tersely, but with sufficient dehe says, to overthrow the republic. He wishes, on the contrary, to make it conform more close ly to the American ideal of a true republic. He thinks that Parliament has too much power, is despotic in fact. The President is merely its office, and make it independent of Parliament, as it is here. To that end he would have the President elected by universal popular suffrage, Instead of by the National Assembly. And that of his offending.

In this idea of M. Déroulède's there is, unquestionably, much merit. The history of the French Republic contains many examples of the evil of the present anomalous system, in which there are, as has been said, three Presidents, of whom the President of France is the least. The system is a curious mixture of the made. Hitherto, in connection with the forcing out of M. Grevy and the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier, we have expressed the opinion that some modification of the system might be desirable; or, at any rate, that the present hybrid system was responsible for many of the evils from which France has been suffering. In working for such a reform M. Déroulède is logical, and makes appeal to reason. He shows himself to be not a blind revolutionist, but a thoughtful reformer. His methods of agitation may not always commend themselves to our calm judgment. But the end at which he aims is one that must command serious considera-

It will not escape attention that the sys tem M. Déroulède desires to establish would not itself be without serious dangers. It was through popular universal suffrage that Louis Napoleon was made President of France and the coup d'état and the pinchbeck empire were imposed upon the nation. There is reason to believe that more than once since 1871 the nation might have been stampeded into electing some unworthy candidate to the Presidency, even the mountebank Boulanger himself. The National Assembly has served as a balancewheel to keep the political engine of the nation running steadily. It will be observed, too, that the American system, which M. Déroulède admires, involves the choice of a President through the machinery of an Electoral College, and not by direct vote of the people. So we are not prepared to say that M. Déroulède's idea would, If executed, be for the good of France, nor yet that it would not be. It is one, however, to be discussed soberly, on its merits, and the exposition of it which he makes in our columns will redeem him from the odium of being a mere Government-smasher, and establish his credit as a thoughtful student of affairs and a sincere would-be reformer.

CHRIST'S PLACE IN THE WORLD.

Though the death of Christ is the central fact In Christian theology, it is only so because of the belief in His resurrection. In reality, therefore, Easter is the capstone of Christology. For, as Paul says, "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." The doctrine of the Atonement, thus made vital through the Resurrection, is the only excuse for Christianity as a means of salvation, and yet, strange to say, that doctrine has ever been the subject of controversy in the Church. Countless explanations of it have been made, many of which seem themselves to stand sorely in need of explanation. Although great systems of theology have been built on these explanations that have commanded, and still command, the allegiance of vast numbers of people, it must be remembered that Christianity was a living influence long before any system of theology was evolved. And to-day multitudes of Christians are living the Christ life who would be sorely puzzled if asked to define the Atonement or explain the miracle of the Resurrection.

We know what dogmatic theology says about

eminent place in the history of the race who do not accept all the teachings of dogmatic theology. What would be their explanation of His power over the heart and conscience of the world-a power which it would be both foolish and dishonest to deny? First, then, it would appear that He claimed some sort of kingly authority. There was nothing material in the kingship that he assumed. Once, indeed, He entered Jerusalem in triumph, but He submitted to the homage of the populace more to please His admirers than with the purpose of heading an insurrection. It was a passing incident, not a vital fact, in His career. His real kingship was through His teaching, emphasized by His death and resurrection. The searlet thread of royalty runs all through His career. It was His aim to reign only in the heart and conscience of men. His reign was moral, or in the language of theology spiritual, and only so far as theology emphasizes and safeguards that fundamental fact is it of any value to the followers of Christ.

But it may be asked, Is the kingship which Christ thus claimed a vital fact in the world to-day? There are many voices declaring that it is not. There are two diametrically opposite conceptions of the universe which are struggling for pre-eminence in the modern world. One is that of the materialist, who recognizes only three things-matter, force and law. According to this view the universe was never created and will never cease to be. It is merely universe, as we see it to-day, came into shape through the outworking of blind forces, and man's existence on the earth is due to the same cause. In all its limitless spaces there is not the faintest glimmer of intelligence or design. There is no king but law; God is a dream, and Providence is a figment of ancient superstition. This is the material theory of the visible uni verse, and it is claiming as a proving witness all saved from, no guilt to be pardoned and no hope of any life after death.

The other conception of the universe is that it is the outcome of a supreme intelligence. Besides matter, force and law there is a Being infinitely greater than all of them combined, who originally caused them to be. In His relation to the universe that Being is called God; in His define a mugwamp? to the universe that Being is called God; in His relation to man He is called Father, and if He is a Father He will in some way reveal Himself to roast it.—(Indianapolis Journal to His children. He will not leave them to destruction, but will save them even from themselves and bring them back to their home from which they have strayed. That is the whole phi- the Boston public schools and handed her a note losophy of Christianity, and upon it is built the before taking his seat and becoming deeply ab atoning work of Christ, Who reigns not because sorbed in his book. The note read as follows; of an arbitrary decree of God, but because His royal rule springs out of the very nature of things. Christianity thus considered is God's answer to the cry of His children for salvation an' a man they asseed caught him an' il-ked him and life.

For nearly nineteen centuries now the world has had a surfeit of theories concerning the mission of Christ, and yet we have not been able to | thinks he better keep in school hereafter." get much beyond the simple symbolical statements of the New Testament. Nevertheless there has at no time been lacking a profound intuition of the real significance of that mission, | are Explanations without number of the Redemp- only tion and Atonement have arisen and disappeared in the sweep of the centuries. But behind them all, and greater than them all, has ever stood the wondrous personality of the man Christ Jesus, Who freely offered His life as a ransom for many. The joyous notes of the first Palm Sunday were soon turned into a miscrere. In the chronicles of the day the events of Holy Week and that first Easter had small prominence. A religious squabble between two factions of the Jews, ending in the death of a pensant who had claimed some sort of them. peasant who had claimed some sort of kingpromise of lifting the race above the deadening | Australia "

The chartering of a corporation with \$2,000,-British and American systems, incongruously | 000 capital, of which only \$2,000 is actually paid in, may be all right, but it looks a good deal as though one Hooley might find congenial company in the directorate.

> Our impression is that the Amsterdam-ave. bill has a better chance of being passed in a tion and carving has suggested some doubt about thoroughly satisfactory form as the result of the authenticity of these relies. I should be sorry its reference to conference committees of the two houses than it has had at any time hitherto. The chief danger has been that by contrivance of the two railroad companies it would be talked to death. There can be no honest excuse for a failure on the part of the committees to agree upon a just, reasonable and adequate measure

The King of Slam has decreed that all persons hereafter entering his palace must wear socks. That would appear to debar the Hon. Jeremiah Simpson from becoming Minister at Bangkok.

There is no question that school teachers' salaries, or many of them, should be increased. But it will not do to make the increase entirely dependent upon length of service. Merit should be at least equally taken into account,

Spain proposes to pay the interest on her Cuban debt, for April, at least to the extent of 13,656,500 pesetas. That is the interest on nearly \$70,000,000 of debt, which is only a fraction of what Spain owes on her Cuban account. It is not, however, to be assumed that she means to repudiate the rest. On the contrary, there is confidence that she will meet all her obligations fully, and keep her honor in that respect as unstained as that of the Cid himself.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. W. H. Rice, of Gradenhutten, Ohio, will head a delegation of seven members of the Moravian Church in the United States who will sall for Herrnhutt, Saxony, in several weeks, to attend the General Synod of the Moravian Church, which meets decennially.

President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, University, declares that he "would rather have the Anglo-Saxon race extinguished than to contemplate the possibility that it might dominate the world."

It is told of Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, that he was not christened Philip at all. He was named after his father, Danforth Armour. Mr. Armour is quoted as giving this explanation recently of how he got the name of Philip: "I was named Phil after a colored man who lived in our neighborhood and was the terror of all the boys. The name of sorts of capers, and I suppose because I was so full of pranks myself the boys called me Phil, too.

The 'D' in my name stands for Danforth. That
was my father's name. But the boys insisted on
calling me Phil, and Phil I remained, my mother
finally consenting to call me Philip D. Armour."

Ex-Congressman James Hamilton Lewis is thus quoted by "The Washington Times": "My friend Sulzer has achieved fame by accepting invitations I can go him one better, for I have accepted in vitations to all three of the Jefferson dinners in New-York, and expect to make speeches at all. When Sulzer shall have been elected Vice-President, by the way, I have his personal promise that I am to be the Postmaster-General. It is too bad, however, that the Democratic party should go to misces because of the difference between \$10 and \$1. Yet such threatens to be the case, for the differ ences are certainly irreconcilable."

Mme. Solange Clesinger-Sand, who has just died on her estate of Montgivray, near La Châtre, was the last of George Sand's children. Solange Dudevant, who was born some seventy years ago, was ought up by her mother, who married her at the age of seventeen to Clésinger, the sculptor. In a few months the ill-assorted couple parted, Mme. Clésinger-Sand possessed some literary talent, and though rather plain of feature was a very attractive woman. She also inherited her mother's disregard for ordinary conventions.

William Henry Millais, elder and only brother of the late Sir John Everett Millats, president of the Royal Academy, has just died. He was in his seventy-first year Several of his pictures have been exhibited in the Royal Academy.

H. H. Beels, who constructed the Port Arthur (Texas) Canal, is a native of Holland, and came to this country twenty-three years ago. He entered service of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad in 1825. His ability was soon recognized, Raliroad in 1855. His ability was soon recognized, resulting in his rapid advancement. He was in 1896 made division engineer of that portion of the raliway between Heaumont and Port Arthur, which was constructed under his immediate charge as local engineer. Some time ago he was appointed resident engineer at Port Arthur in charge of all local surveys and work involved in the construction of the terminals and the building of the Port Arthur Ship Canal, which is expected to be of great commercial value to the States of Missouri and Kansas as a Gulf outlet for their products.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Troy Times" tells of a visitor at a public school, who, being requested to address the pupils, spoke of the necessity of obeying their teacher and growing up to be useful, loyal and patriotic citizens. To emphasize his remarks, he pointed to a sister, Mrs. Hermann Gelrichs, No. 1 East Pith large National flag that almost covered one end of operation of inexorable laws and forces. The the room, and said, "Now, boys, who can tell me and Mrs. Robert Colgate, to Vernon Mann, in what that flag is there for?" One little fellow, who understood the condition of the room better than

"I know, sir. It's to hide the dirt "

Childish Misinformation.—Mrs. Wurre—Dear me! I wish Mary Ann would learn to make a broom last at least a week. I can't get her to sweep without riding the broom.

Little Willie—Is that why paw called her a little witch yesterday?—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The Lincoln (Ga.) Journal" says: "The Jour the latest conclusions of scientific investigation.

Into such a conception the idea of Christ could person bringing it the largest watermelon. We ope a number of our farmers will enter the race never enter. For there would be no sin to be hope a number of our unless there is some competition. Colonel Crawford, who has heretofore held an undisputed field, has run out of his fine seed, and it is probable that his raisings will not b as large as formerly. equal showing. So when the time comes along your melor; if it doesn't weigh but forty pounds, your chances will be good."

A very subdued-looking boy of about thirteen years, with a long scratch on his nose and an air of general dejection, came to his teacher in one of

"Miss B - Piese excuse James for not being there yesterday. He played trought, but I gess you don't need to link him for it, as the buy he played troo-ant with an' birn fell out, an' the hov licked him, allso. Then his ha licked him, an I had to give him another for sessing me for telling his no, so you need not lick him until next time. I sess he

A Self-Denving Husband, "George, dear," sale he loving wife, "why don't you smoke the cigar-presented to you on your birthday?" A Set D wife, "why don't you smoke the cigar-presented to you on your birthday?" A pipe is good enough for me, my dear. Cigars re too rich for my blood."

They didn't cost much. I paid are too rich for my blood."

"But George, dear, they didn't cost much. I paid only \$1 for the box.

"It was very thoughtful of you to buy them. Mary, but, as I said, a pipe is good enough for me Your kindness, however, won't be thrown away. The cigars will enable me to do the handsome thing by our friends when they call. They shall have them."

But I should like to see you smoke one of them,

A blovele mail stamp is issued in Western Ausship—that was all. Yet the events of that week trails. The ground is pale green, with the lettering meant more to the race than anything that ever | and design in pink. In the centre avail is the black happened before or since, and even though we swan of Australia, while immediately above, in a must admit that Christianity has not been able curved line, are the words, "Cycle Mail," and over completely to dominate modern civilization it is
the only force, so far as men can see, that gives

the only force, so far as men can see, that gives

curving under the oval are the words, "Western while at the bottom of the stamp is elfishness of materialism and inspiring it with the word "Postage," flanked on each side by "6d.

Some parts of the Philippines are being more fully explored and surveyed than they ever were under Spanish rule.

feet, "we have lost all save honor."
The woman present her hand to her streaming eyes and wept as if her heart were breaking.
"How awkward!" she sobbed. "Just the thing we don't need if we've got to deadbeat?"
Verily, it seemed that a relentiess fate pursued them —(Detroit Journal.

"I hear from an American correspondent," "Truth," of London, "that a number of chairs with carved backs, purporting to be made from the wood of pews in the parish church at Stratford-on-Avor are now offered for sale at Boston, Mass. The backs of the chairs are claborately carved, and are surmounted by a reproduction of the Prince of Wales's crest, and the character of the constructo express an opinion on the point one way or the other, but the parish church of Stratford has been years that there can be very little of the original of it are no doubt pretty well scattered all over the face of the earth. It may be that some one who some light on the fate of the old pews."

HIS FINISH. He bought two gaudy scarlet coats, Brass-buttoned, with green collars; His knickerbockers made the bill Close to \$100.

The golf club that he joined was large, Established well and thrifty, And for his fee, in good hard cash, He next put up a 59.

His brassey, cleeks and putter fine, The club with which to drive. The bag, the balls and other sticks, Cost nearly 25.

With shoes, broad-soled, with hobnails filled, He next his feet bedecks For them he gave up in exchange A crisp, new, green-backed X.

For sundries like a code of rules, White paint, a rubber tee, And books to tell him how to play, He dropped at least a V.

At last he started out one day, And as he hit the fence-"Gee" some one heard the caddle say, "He plays like 30 cents."

present, at once contributed this amount, and the excavations will soon be begun. The Busilica Semilla is mentioned by Pliny on account of its magnificence, as it was built of Phrygian marble. Some parts of the cornice have lately been un is now in charge of the excavations.

Is now in charge of the excavations.

The captain had not been long married when he was ordered into camp. The long-expected call had come at last. To be sure, the camp was in plain sight of the captain's residence, which was some mitigation of the hardship, but then it was still a separation, and to lighten this terrible condition it was arranged that the bereaved husband and wife should signal to each other often with handkerchiefs. It was on the second day that the young wife was scated on the porch reading.

"Tell me, Jane," she said, "is Arthur still signaling."
"Yes, ma'am," answered the maid.
"Then keep waving your handkerchief. I want to finish this nove!

At the same moment in camp an officer from an adjoining company stepped up to the captain.
"I say, old man," he asked, "why do you keep that man out there all day waving a handkerchief?"
"Oh, it's merely a bit of signal code practice for him." he answered. "Say For one seem seed and

"Oh, it's merely a bit of signal code practice for m," he answered. "Say, I've got some good stuff

htm." he answered. "Say, I've inside."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

The solemnities of Holy Week completely shadowed the social world last week. Dulness the order of the days and nights so far as entatining was concerned. Even dinner artiss was taining was concerned.
less frequent, and the theatres suffered somewhat in point of patronage. But the gloom and austern of the Lenten season will give way to-day to the shine and glad tidings which Easter brings. The thousand and one details for the Easter wedge have been arranged, and already the church have been adorned with the choicest blesses for the matrimonial celebrations which will comorrow and continue until the middle of the first month of summer.

There will be the usual rush of Easter wedding beginning to-morrow. The details of the imports nuptial affairs of the Easter season have appear from time to time in the columns of The Tribus for which invitations have been sent out, or a

Monday, April 3-Miss Anna Watson O'Conne daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. O'Connor, Warren Bynner Nash, at 3.30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, No. 12 East Forty-fourth-Miss Alethea Flower Putnam, a daughter of Mr. Palmer, of London, England, at the Waldorf-As-M. F. Grosz, of No. 44 West Seventy-fifth-st., to Paul Flament, of Paris, at 7,30 o'clock, to St. Vis. cent de Paul's Church. Tuesday, April 4-Miss Virginia Fair, daughter

of the late Senator James G. Fair, to William Kissam Vanderbilt, jr., at the home of the bride, seventh-st.: Miss Helen Colgate, daughter of Mr. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, and Mis-Emeline Westinghouse, daughter of Mrs. Jay Weg. Inghouse, of Schenectady, N. Y., to Clarke Winston Crannell, of Albany, at the home of the brider

Wednesday, April 5-Miss Emily Vanderbuy Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dougla Sloane, to John Henry Hammond, in St. Barthol mew's Church; Mos Marte Brinckethoff Perkir laughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clarke Perkins, a Edward Codman Parish, at noon, in Trinity Chapel, Miss Marion Groves, daughter of Mrs. George M. Groves, of West Fifty-fourth-st., to Adams Batch Rowena Whitman, daughter of the late W. C. Whitman, of Washington, to Winthrop McKim, of pa! Church, Washington, and Miss Minnie Albert C. Hencken, at the bome of the bride, Thursday, April 6 Miss Ada Godfrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, of No. 44 West Fifty-seventh-st., to Wyllys Rossiter Betts, at 3.26

clock, in St. Thomas's Church, and Miss Hann Willis, daughter of Grinnell Willis, to Harvey L. Williams, in St. Bartholomew's Church. Monday, April 10.-Miss Harriett Worden, daughter of Daniel T. Worden, to James Lowell, at noon, in Grace Church, and Miss Mabel Shaw, daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, to George Lawrence Myers, at the home of the bride's parents Staten Island. Tuesday, April II.-Miss Maud Miller, daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Miller, to Edward Whitehouse, at the home of the bride's parents, New-Brighton, Staten Island, and Miss Estella Buckey, daughter of Edward Buckey, to Afree

Wednesday, April 12.-Miss Mary Crosby Hurry, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Edmund Abdy Hurry, to Walton C. Peckham, at \$ o'clock, in the Church of

ginta Fair, the youngest daughter of the late Sen-ator James Fair, of California, to William Kissim the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, to John Henry Hammond, a son of the late General John H. Hammond, a soft of the late General Sherman's staff, and afterward commanded a division under General Thomas in the Civil War. The wedding of Miss Fair to Mr. Vanderbilt will be eslebrated on Thesslay, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Hermann Osirichs, No. 2 East Fifty-seventh-st, and that of Miss Sloane to Mr. Hammond will take place at non, on Wednesday, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison-ave.

The invitations to Miss Fair's marriage to Mr.

Vanderbilt are restricted to the relatives an

timate friends of the bridegroom and bride. bidden to the ceremony will naturally remain of the Roman Catholic Church, the marriage cer mony will be performed by the Rev. Thomas P. Murphy, of the Catholic parish. Architehop Corrigan will probably not be present at the ceremony, which will take place in the conservatory. The decorators are now transforming that part of the Oelrichs house and the ballroom adjoining it a rose garden. The room is on the seand is forry feet long and thirty feet wide, marriage ceremony will be performed in front large fountain which ornaments the north end the room. There will be a temporary altar, an of course, a prie-dieu. The walls and celling of the conservatory are to be completely covered with a mass of smilax and asparagus vines, form solld background of green, to which are to be flowering shrubs of the rurest varieties. Over thickest part of the foliage there will be tins candescent electric lights. The predomin colors will be pink and white, but in the co and other parts of the room there will be trees in full bloom, flowering almonds, doubl anese plum trees, Japanese quince and orange At last he started out one day.
And as he hit the fence—
"Gee!" some one heard the caddle say.
"He plays like 30 cents."

—Clife.

St. Clair Baddeley, of the British-American Archaeological Society, gave a lecture in Bome the other day on the Ancient Forum and the Basilica Almilla, the first great extension of the Forum Romanum. After describing the triumph of the Romans over Persons at Pydna and the magnificent Greek spoils then brought to Rome, he laid stress on the importance of the site now occupied by a number of third-rate houses, under which lie parts of the Forum and the Basilica which have never been explored. Mr. Baddeley mentioned that the cost of buying up the houses which cover this archaeological mine would amount to the large sum of 64,000 lire, or £2,500. Lionel Phillips, who was present at once contributed this amount. The

served, a miscellaneous programme will be given under the direction of Nahan Franko. The treak fast, by Sherry, will be served for the 156 guest in the dilning-room. Mr and Mrs Vanderoll, It and probably a dozen of their young friends, all be seated at a table which will occupy a position commanding a view of the four long tables, placed lengthwise, at each of which will be seated at a label which will be seated twenty eight guests. The guests at this table will be Mr, and Mrs. Bermann Celrichs. Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Gornelius Vanderbilt, sr. William K. Vanderbilt, sr. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, if.

Miss Fair will wear a gown of ivory sails, completely covered with fine point despirit and oil irish lace of a creamy tint. The long, rounded train will also be veiled with the lace, and broad appliques of the lace fashioned lengthwise ornamenthe front of the skirt and finish the edge of the train. A beautiful detail on the gown is the said cession of white rescholas which fasten the lace front of face, and the chow sleeves and stock as front of face, and the chow sleeves and stock as also of lace, the former being embellished will tiny white rescholas. Several diamond ornament will fasten the talle veil. Miss Mary Baislwin Toffree, daughter of Mr and Mrs. James Toffree, is a schoolgirl friend of the bride, will be atting in a costume of white stik, veiled with white sain ribbos. Her hat, of the picture variety, will be atting mill, trimmed with lace and white satin ribbos. Her hat, of the picture variety, will be atting mill, trimmed with lace and white satin ribbos.